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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/625,042	07/22/2003	Remo Anton Hochstrasser	21272 US	1081
151	7590	06/27/2008	EXAMINER	
HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC. PATENT LAW DEPARTMENT 340 KINGSLAND STREET NUTLEY, NJ 07110			SIEFKI, SAMUEL P	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/625,042	Applicant(s) HOCHSTRASSER ET AL.
	Examiner SAM P. SIEFKE	Art Unit 1797

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 March 2008.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)

Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Claim 1 provides a gel cutting containing a plurality of concentration points of different substances. No where in the specification is this limitation disclosed.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The Applicant states the equilibrium liquid over a length of

time achieves an equilibrium degree of swelling thereby to ensure a constant degree of swelling of the gel cutting so that the dimensions of the gel cutting remains unchanged over time. The claim is indefinite because it states the gel cutting swells as a constant degree but the actual dimension of the gel cutting remains the unchanged. The Examiner is interpreting this limitation as the equilibrium liquid allows the gel cutting dimension to remain unchanged over time, i.e. no swelling.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-3 and 5-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by WO 01/50121 (herein after WO '121) in view of Borresen (USPN 5,190,856).

WO '121 teaches a method for removing a gelatinous material that comprises the steps of separating a gel cutting from the gel by placing the cutter onto the gel layer (page 2, lines 29-31, fig. 3a-3d), placing the cut gel in a new container (page 3, lines 28-32, page 5, lines 7-9; fig. 3e) and covering the gel cutting with a processing solution (page 10, lines 11-20). WO '121 states the processing fluid is pre-filled within the multi-well processing plate 32 and the gel fragment is placed therein. It appears the gel perimeter of the gel cutting is *approximately* equal to the perimeter of the new container (fig. 3e). Regarding the gel cutting containing a plurality of concentration points, WO '121 shows a further embodiment that allows for a single cutting tip 36 to make several cuts in a large band or plaque in order to excise the entire band or plaque before exchanging tips and subsequently excising a new band or plaque.

Regarding claim 2, as seen in figure 3a-3e, the gel 34 is cut and a portion is removed and placed in the processing well 32. The gel conforms to the inside of the processing well because it is smaller and takes the same contours of the well.

Therefore the gel can be moved around within the processing well because there is a space between the gel and the sidewall of the processing well. As seen in fig. 3e the gel cutting can move in the gel holder 32 by an extent which is smaller than a predetermined maximum permissible deviation between a picking position in the gel cutting and the picking location in a picking device.

Regarding claim 3, WO '121 states that different sizes of cuttings can be cut out of the gel depending on the size of the spots, bands or plaques (page 10, line 33- page 11, line 9). If a larger spot were to be excised, the larger cutting would consume the entire space in the processing well 32 and would thereby be immovably disposed therein.

Regarding claim 5, WO '121 shows in fig. 3e a gel cutter (36) having a cutting edge with a contour which approximately corresponds to the contour of the chamber (inside gel holder 32) for receiving the gel cutting in the gel holder 32.

Regarding claim 6, separating a gel cutting from the gel by placing the cutter onto the gel layer is shown in fig. 3a-3d (page 2, lines 29-31).

Regarding claim 8, the Examiner is interpreting that when the gel is placed with in the processing plate containing the processing fluid, the gel is covered with the processing fluid after the gel is placed therein because the gel would sink or the user

would submerge the cut gel so the processing fluid would cover the entire surface area of the cut gel.

WO '121 does not teach a gel cutting containing a plurality of concentration points of *different substances* or providing an equilibrating liquid over the gel cutting for a length of time sufficient to achieve an equilibrium degree of swelling of the gel cutting and thereby to ensure a constant degree of swelling of the gel cutting so that the dimensions of the gel cutting and thereby the physical distribution of the concentration points remains unchanged over time.

Borresen teaches a method for detecting single base mutations in DNA with denaturing gradient electrophoresis. The method comprises performing gel electrophoresis on a polyacrylamide agarose gel containing samples therein. After completion of gel electrophoresis the crosslinks in the gel are removed. A TS equilibrating solution (.4 M NaOH + .6M NaCl) is poured into a tray to cover the gel. After 30 minutes the TS solution is soaked off and a filter paper soaked in TS is placed on top of the gel. Blotting is performed in the TS equilibrating solution for 5-6 days. Borresen states electroblotting transfers only approximately 10% of the DNA, and will also cause swelling of the gel making it difficult to compare the band patterns from each individual. The technique of Borresen using a polyacrylamide agarose mix and a reversible crosslinker in the PAG solves the transfer problem. After removal of the crosslink, the gels can easily be equilibrated with TS and no swelling occurs. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to modify WO '121 to employ the TS equilibrating solution to the gel while blotting is performed so that minimum swelling occurs and the dimension of the gel cutting and concentration points remains unchanged over time. This will reduces swelling of the gel to a minimum and allow a user or visual device to compare the band patterns.

Regarding claim 7, it would have been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the modified WO'121 to employ a TS equilibrating solution to the gel layer before cutting so the gel would not change in dimension before cutting. This will keep the gel cutting in its final dimension before and after cutting which would allow the bands to stay intact and not distort.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 01/50121 (herein after WO '121) in view of Borresen (USPN 5,190,856) as applied to claims 1-3 and 5-8 above, and further in view of Moi et al. (USPN 5,938,906).

WO '121 teaches a method for removing a gelatinous material and placing the cutting into a holder as seen above.

The modified '121 does not teach a clamping means to hold the cutting in the holder.

Moi teaches a casting cassette for gel electrophoresis that comprises clamps for holding the gel within the container (fig. 5a-5d). It would have been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify WO '121 to

employ a clamp to hold the cut gel in the processing well to prevent the gel cutting from moving around in the container.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-8 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SAM P. SIEFKE whose telephone number is (571)272-1262. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:00am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jill A. Warden can be reached on 571-272-1700. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Samuel P Siefke/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1797

June 24, 2008